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BRITISH PRESS PROBE

London, Mar. 16.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, hopes to announce the names of the members of the Royal Commission to "inquire into the finance, control, management and ownership of the British press" before the House of Commons adjourns for the Easter recess.

It was reported unofficially today that the Government has already nominated the chairman of the commission. He is said to be Sir David Ross, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, who has served on a number of commissions.

Sir David, however, would neither confirm nor deny this today, stating that he would rather wait until the names of the whole commission were announced.

It is now nearly five months since the Government authorized the setting up of a commission.

Periodically questions are asked as to the reasons for delay especially by those who pressed the issue to the vote—a free one—last October.

The authorisation was carried by 270 votes to 157, with over 100 members of the Labour benches missing from the division.

Fuel and weather crises and the difficulty of finding the right men are thought to have contributed to the delay in announcing the commission. —Reuter.

ARGENTINA EMPLOYING NAZI SCIENTISTS?

London, Mar. 16.
The Sunday newspaper, Reynolds News, in a page one article by a special correspondent, today charged that "top rank Nazi scientists are being taken on by the Government of Argentina where one of the most important deposits of uranium has been found in the province of Mendoza."

The dispatch said there was evidence that the evacuation of top former Nazis to Argentina had been carried out under a "secret agreement between Franco Spain and Gen Juan Peron, which virtually amounts to a military pact."

The report said the group of Nazi physicists included Dr. Guido Beck, Czech expert "who assisted Nazi physicists in atomic experiments."

The Reynolds News report said a staff of 100 scientists "are now working at a laboratory near Cordoba with unlimited funds drawn from dictator Peron's revenue and classified as 'secret military expenditure'."

The article said the group included "Nazis who fled to Spain and, by agreement with Gen Franco, became naturalised Spanish citizens."

The report further alleged that "Argentine mining experts Gabriela Alvarez and Demetrio Origen with six Franco naturalised Germans are training as uranium prospectors" in the Jujuy Province, Villa Dolores in San Luis Province, Chichileo in La Rioja and in Catamarca Province.

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CHINA TO GO ON GOLD? Forecast Of Economic Reform Measures

Future Function Of Banks

Shanghai, Mar. 17.
The afternoon paper, Hsin Yeh Pao, which is close to business interests, today reported exclusively from Nanking that measures for economic reforms in China, calling for the adoption of a gold standard, had been submitted to the Kuomintang's Central Executive and Supervisory Committees, now in plenary session in Nanking.

The paper said the programme contains the following highlights:
A. Currency reform.
(1) To adopt a gold currency.

Army Plane Missing

St. John's, Newfoundland, Mar. 16.

A search by air and land parties failed today to locate three members of the crew of a United States Army "Noseman" plane which disappeared on a routine flight from Cape Harrison to Goose Bay, Newfoundland, on Thursday.

The searchers have decided to establish a base of operations 60 miles from Goose Bay, where they are clearing a landing place for a helicopter.

The weather was clearer today over the snow-covered wooded region which is being searched. The plane was last reported by radio signals during its flight. —Reuter.

LONDON HOTEL WALK-OUT

London, Mar. 17.
Workers at Claridge and Berkeley Hotel walked out today in sympathy with the Savoy Hotel catering strikers who quit work to demand the reinstatement of a suspended waiter.

With most Savoy workers out the Union authorities said there was about a 50 per cent walk-out at Claridge and the Berkeley. They are trying to prevent it from spreading to other hotels.

So far, it is estimated, 1,500 workers are out at the three named hotels. —United Press.

Forgers' Ring Smashed

Shanghai, Mar. 17.
Huge quantities of counterfeit United States and Chinese currency bills were seized, along with printing machines, chemicals, blocks and other paraphernalia by the authorities who have succeeded in smashing one of the biggest international counterfeiting rings in the Far East.

Two Russians—a man and his wife—and a Chinese assistant were taken into custody in raid conducted on a plant in the western suburbs of Shanghai.

The arrested Russian was said to have been jailed four times during his 20-year residence in Shanghai.

The local press indicated that the raid was motivated by confidential messages to the authorities and the American investigation of the entry of large quantities of faked money smuggled to the United States.

Officials requested checkups in Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton and other ports.

The forged U.S. banknotes, all of \$10 denomination, were said to be of exceedingly good workmanship. —United Press.

Consulate Meeting

Shanghai, Mar. 17.
Despite Mayor K. C. Wu's warning not to hold meetings in the British Consulate compound, over 2,000 former employees of the Shanghai Municipal Council again assembled there to discuss measures for pressing their claims of back pay and superannuation which, they contend, are due to them after the abolition of extraterritoriality.

They explained that the Pacific war had caused them to lose their jobs. They were not reinstated by the Chinese authorities after the hostilities and a spokesman said they intend to call on the City Government today for a final answer.

They selected the British Consulate because of the predominating British influence in the former International Settlement's Municipal Council. —United Press.

ATTACK IN GREECE

Athens, Mar. 17.
Greek guerrilla forces two battalions strong, launched a midnight attack against military posts in six villages in the region of Karditsa province of Thessaly, Central Greece, the Greek News Agency reported tonight.

At midnight last night guerrillas, using mortars, grenades and machine guns, assaulted a defence post which had been strengthened by 15 detachments sent from Karditsa. The fighting went on for several hours until all attacks had been beaten off.

Other guerrillas, attacking and burning a village in the area, were reported to have been repulsed. —United Press.

CANTON GOODWILL MISSION

A 10-man goodwill mission from the Canton Chamber of Commerce arrived in the Colony yesterday to make a tour of inspection of Hong Kong business and industry.

The mission is to return a recent goodwill mission from Hong Kong.

More Trouble In Shanghai?

Shanghai, Mar. 17.
Chinese students in Shanghai planned to call a general strike and a demonstration by at least 300,000 persons if anything develops in Moscow which they would consider unfavourable to the interests of China.

The students here have banded into an organisation devoted to the protection of China's sovereignty and fomented an anti-Soviet movement which is slowly gathering strength.

Students at Fudan University in Shanghai planned to retire from classes today after a strike called on March 14 as a protest against Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's proposal to place the China problem on the agenda of the Moscow Conference.

Students at this and other universities have been busy placarding anti-Soviet posters throughout the city, some of which include both the United States and Britain as aggressors.

A typical poster shows a Chinese soldier driving Soviet troops out of Dairen and Port Arthur and American Marines out of North China as well as British forces out of Hong Kong.

An exclusively anti-Soviet poster shows a Russian soldier with his arms full of loot seized in Manchuria. —Associated Press.

STRIKE MOVE

Singapore, Mar. 16.
The latest development in the six-week-old strike of tramway employees is that the Tracolon Company has told strikers who do not return to work by Wednesday that they will be liable to be dismissed.

Police protection is offered to all who resume work.

The Government has appointed Mr. Justice Jebbing to act as mediator. —Reuter.

U.S. To Offer A Loan To Russia?

London, Mar. 16.
The British press speculated today that the United States next may offer a big loan to Russia, sponsor alliances between Turkey, Greece and Italy and offer a US\$6,000,000 loan to Korea.

The Sunday Dispatch's diplomatic correspondent said that the American Secretary of State, General George Marshall, probably would have a "down to brass tacks talk" in Moscow with either Generalissimo Stalin or Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov.

The dispatch quoted what it said were Washington reports that the United States was expected to offer a big loan to Russia if she will "put her expansionist policy into reverse gear."

If the Kremlin refused, then the United States would expand its policy of aiding resistance to Soviet expansion to include other Eastern European countries, Hungary in particular, the report said.

The paper also said the United States may send a fleet into Mediterranean waters as a show of strength.

New Treaties?

A report from the People's "special correspondent" in Moscow said that Generalissimo Marshall was considering backing a treaty of alliance "between the Mediterranean powers, most affected by the Russian expansionist policies—Turkey, Greece and Italy."

"Such an agreement would have the financial support of the United States and, if necessary, the three countries would be armed to resist aggression."

The correspondent also wrote that the United States was considering a US\$6,000,000 loan for Korea.

The People's political gossip column said that President Truman, as a gesture of assistance to the British, on the "Palestine question" had ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation to "keep an eye on the situation" in the Middle East.

RESCUED BY BRITISH M.P.s.

Berlin, Mar. 16.
Nicklas Norlund, 26-year-old correspondent of the Copenhagen newspaper "Berlingske Tidende," reported today that British military police freed three shots yesterday at Russian officers who attempted to prevent him from returning to Berlin after holding him captive for 29 hours in the Russian occupation zone.

Norlund, released after his two-day ordeal, said he was held by the Russians after inadvertently witnessing "huge" Soviet massacres in the Russian zone 60 miles out of Berlin. —United Press.

Changi To Be Enlarged

Singapore, Mar. 17.
Plans for the extension and improvement of Changi airfield in the eastern part of Singapore island will cost \$3,000,000, it was reported here today. A well known Singapore engineering firm expects to sign a contract with the Air Ministry within the next few days.

Under the scheme, Changi airfield, already the biggest in the Far East, will be enlarged to take landing loads of up to 350,000 pounds—well in excess of weight or size of any aircraft now operating. The main strip will be extended to 3,000 yards (nearly two miles) long and 100 yards wide, with new amenities which will include a luxury hotel and staff quarters.

The airfield is at present being used jointly by the Royal Air Force and civil aircraft.

Hurricanes Sweep Britain

London, Mar. 17.
Fresh gales and rain were predicted today for Britain where week-end hurricane winds cut a blitz stroke across the land.

Floods from melting snow and steady rains worsened in some areas. Eton College had to close and send its 1,100 boys home. The town of Windsor, site of the Royal castle, was cut off by Thames flood waters except for one rail line and its gas works were flooded.

Yesterday's winds, reaching gusts of nearly 100 miles an hour, killed at least 12 in houses blown in and trees felled on vehicles and buildings.

Coastal watchers said last night was the wildest in many years. The Swedish collier "Fero" sent out distress signals off the coast but managed to repair her broken engines and came to port safely. The 14,000-ton "Pendean," anchored in the Mersey after coming from Spain, dragged her anchor and went aground in the gale.

Last night, in collapsed houses, firemen with tin hats dug out people trapped by collapsed beams and walls.

Reading Flood

Sixty houses were blown over in Birmingham. All South-eastern England got strong winds which the Air Ministry said would be back in the next 24 hours in gale force with driving rain. Some floods are subsiding slowly. On the upper reaches of the Thames the water is dropping a little but at Reading, where the worst flood in 60 years swept the city, water was rolling through the streets a mile from the Thames banks.

The waterworks flooded by the Lea River in London are now above water and engineers are cleaning them but people in the eight districts are warned to boil drinking and cooking water.

The radio training corps of Cambridge University established contact with amateurs in some villages isolated by flood and wind storm.

In four London districts firemen were called out to shore up several blitz-damaged buildings whose walls were dangerously in "last night's winds."

In Suffolk farmers organised a rescue gang to find missing haystacks. Five haystacks were traced from one field.

In the Yorkshire town of Thirsk, the town hall was damaged by flood and wind storm.

MacArthur Advocates:

PEACE TREATY FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, Mar. 17.
Gen. Douglas MacArthur today advocated an early end of the military occupation of Japan and the elimination of SCAP's position under a formal peace treaty which should begin "as soon as possible."

"The control and guidance of Japan's democratization" should then continue under the supervision of the United Nations, MacArthur told correspondents in the first on the record press conference since early in the war.

He declined to specify when he thought the peace negotiations should begin but indicated his belief that it should be a matter of months at the longest.

He likewise declined to speculate on the probable length of the additional supervision which, however, could last as long as it was needed.

Other points made by MacArthur during questioning at the conclusion of a press club luncheon:

Must Trade

1—The occupation has nearly completed its constructive functions. The first phase—demilitarization—has ended; the second phase—political—approaching such completion as is possible under the occupation and the third phase—economic—cannot be settled by occupation authorities.

2—Japan is still economically blocked by the allied powers and final settlement of this problem is possible only with a peace treaty but Japan is unable to support herself and

Freedom Achieved

4—Japan has lost her feudalistic concepts and has come to recognize the "dignity of man." "I do not by that mean to say this thing called democracy has been accomplished. The task of democratization is one of continual flux."

"It takes years. But insofar as you can lay down the framework it already is accomplished. There is little more except to watch the controls and guide, I believe sincerely and absolutely, that individual freedom is here 'to stay.' —Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

A moderate anticyclone centred over the Yangtze mouth covers China, most of Japan and the adjacent seas. A shallow depression in SW of Tokyo is moving ESE. Pressure is low to the N and E of Japan and over the equatorial region.

Today's Forecast—Moderate, mainly with showers, fresh northwesterly at times, strong at times, moderate; cloudy, generally with morning coastal fog or mist.

Yesterday's Weather—Maximum: 62.0 deg. F. Minimum: 52.0 deg. F. Rainfall: Nil. Total since January 1—124.4 mm. as against an average of 116.6 mm.

Readings at 10 a.m. 104.8 102.4 m.m. Bar. at mid. 104.8 102.4 m.m. Rel. Humidity 70 70 70 70 Dew Point 54 52 deg. F. Wind Direction 10 5 E. Wind Force 9 10 knots.

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Football, Gaiety, Rationing

H.K. Trade Figures

The Statistical Office of the Imports and Exports Department reports that imports of merchandise into the Colony of Hong Kong during the month of February, 1947, amounted to a declared value of \$82,557,394 as compared with \$39,749,815 in the month of February, 1946.

Exports of merchandise totalled a declared value of \$70,993,321 as compared with \$22,150,291. Imports during the first two months of 1947 amounted to a declared value of \$187,963,603 as compared with \$87,310,345 in the first two months of 1946. Exports totalled \$173,585,144 as compared with \$45,489,885. No cognizance has been taken in the following tables of Government sponsored cargoes.

TOTAL VALUES OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, BY COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS FROM Feb. 1946	IMPORTS FROM Feb. 1947	EXPORTS TO Feb. 1946	EXPORTS TO Feb. 1947
United Kingdom	458,904	2,268,891	732,080	1,611,715
Australia	29,732	776,855	116,367	318,409
Burma	—	—	—	49,506
Canada	—	993,108	860	14,887
Ceylon	—	16,530	24,379	412,156
East Africa	—	—	—	66,165
India	162,308	8,181,107	665,812	1,986,924
Malaya (British)	3,384,556	6,326,796	5,175,394	14,951,486
New Zealand	—	—	—	72,751
North Borneo	—	215,492	—	222,993
South Africa	—	435,490	—	300,285
West Africa	—	—	—	3,895
West Indies	—	—	—	4,061
British Empire, Other	906,000	877	5,591	107,096
Belgium	—	2,177,967	—	189,924
China, North	9,297,597	1,338,019	6,584,217	3,236,365
China, Middle	3,925,045	2,215,932	1,251,370	2,675,101
China, South	9,818,904	22,116,630	4,237,205	12,119,770
Cuba	—	—	—	18,496
Central America	—	—	—	350
Denmark	—	—	—	15,703
Egypt	—	24,747	—	98,375
France	—	810,516	—	311,318
French Indo-China	—	882,919	—	54,251
Germany	—	1,600,671	—	81,367
Holland	—	681,080	—	692,701
Italy	—	—	—	18,131
Japan	—	392,901	23,830	162,711
Kwong Chow Wan	—	6,736,510	1,791,125	3,911,078
Macao	5,315,849	—	—	1,538,613
Norway	—	—	—	1,260,060
Netherlands East Indies	13,091	732,488	55,522	2,302,296
Philippines	—	173,729	—	15,009
Portugal	—	1,666,335	—	8,891,923
Siam	—	11,440	—	41,381
South America	—	233,500	—	270,532
Sweden	—	339,680	—	5,468
Switzerland	—	4,786	—	150
Spain	—	4,398,124	18,307,496	1,371,812
U.S.A.	—	18,307,496	1,371,812	11,870,115
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	1,492,009
Others	—	436,752	—	691,195
Total	39,749,815	82,557,394	22,150,291	70,993,321
Total Ex Empire	4,971,291	19,240,976	6,720,586	18,529,977
Total Foreign	34,778,524	63,316,418	15,429,705	52,463,344

TOTAL VALUES OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS BY MAIN GROUPS

ARTICLES	IMPORTS Feb. 1947	IMPORTS Feb. 1946	EXPORTS Feb. 1947	EXPORTS Feb. 1946
Animals, Live	1,640,359	2,307,300	37,931	256,682
Building Materials	291,425	699,357	448,513	2,469,930
Chemicals & Drugs	725,751	3,291,722	3,147,466	1,802,862
Chinese Medicines	4,080,308	1,597,195	1,147,466	1,802,862
Dye & Tanning Materials	311,591	2,124,994	63,888	1,609,483
Foodstuffs & Provisions	11,953,781	10,614,061	5,886,927	10,306,575
Fuels	174,796	981,318	52,253	983,870
Hardware	34,498	448,124	201,763	674,595
Liquors, Intoxicating	324,375	1,273,823	64,195	492,096
Machinery & Engines	9,200	313,259	126,400	113,306
Manufactures	100,000	9,415	132,824	214,150
Metals	49,815	2,937,767	506,540	3,726,012
Minerals & Ores	6,745	100	—	550,525
Nuts & Seeds	3,125,721	1,110,862	1,693,540	850,130
Oils & Fats	6,437,928	17,255,375	3,917,545	10,866,945
Paints	160,953	778,319	127,418	502,300
Paper & Paperware	651,282	5,754,036	420,554	2,781,582
Piece Goods & Textiles	3,827,252	13,969,300	547,256	11,227,323
Railway Materials	—	1,897,392	217,035	750,589
Tobacco	1,144,649	79,039	1,202,039	416,467
Vehicles	940,598	908,236	236,039	2,234,570
Wearing Apparel	3,692,357	13,419,101	5,131,475	13,079,528
Sundries	39,749,815	82,557,394	22,150,291	70,993,321
Treasure	—	18,415,159	1,884,000	22,018,591
Grand Total	39,749,815	100,972,553	24,034,201	93,000,912

(Continued on Page 8)

Money Market

Little activity was evidenced in the money market after the week-end recess and rates fluctuated within very narrow limits. Gold opened at \$270.50 a tael, rose to \$272.50, and closed at \$272.25.

100 and closed at the same figure. Fluctuations ranged between \$10.87 and \$11.30. Chinese National Currency was practically stationary at 37 cents for futures and 45½ cents for spot (for CN\$1,000). U.S. dollars had buyers at \$4.80, Sterling at \$14.40 and Australian pounds at \$12.52.

Plustres opened at \$11.10 per

NOTICE

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT

Carriage of Petroleum by Lighters or Junks

On and after the 1st April, 1947 the owners of all lighters and junks, whether self-propelled or otherwise, used or intended to be used for the carriage of petroleum either in bulk or in case within the Waters of the Colony will be required to obtain a licence for their vessels in accordance with the conditions of the Dangerous Goods Regulations, 1940, Ordinance No. 1 of 1973 (Dangerous Goods), copies of which are obtainable at the Harbour Department.

J. JOLLY,
Harbour Master.

Hong Kong, 14th March, 1947.

Service Auction Rooms

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Basement, French Bank Bldg.,
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
Telephone 31807.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction.

on WEDNESDAY,
THE 19th MARCH, 1947.
Commencing at 10 a.m.,

at THE SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS,
FRENCH BANK BUILDING,
BASEMENT.

163 LOTS OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
Comprising—
STORED AT
CUSTODIAN'S GODOWN,
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Tables, Dressing Tables, Dining Tables, Kitchen Tables, Chairs, Armchairs, Settees, Wooden Benches, Beds, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Bookcases, Filing Cabinets, Teapots, Box Springs, Horsehair Mattresses, Safe, "Moutrie" Piano, Refrigerator, Ice Chest, Electric Stove, Hat and Coat Stands, Steam Packings, Etc., Etc.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. W. A. WOOD,
Secretary & Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. W. A. WOOD,
Secretary & Chief Accountant.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership previously existing between Felix Maurice Ellis and Aubrey Jacob Edgar who carried on business under the style of Ellis & Edgar as stock and sharebrokers has been dissolved by mutual consent.

It is requested that all parties having claims against the firm will send full particulars thereof immediately to Mr. F. M. Ellis, Room 63, Stock Exchange Building, Ice House Street.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

Hong Kong, 17th Mar., 1947.

POLICE NOTICE

Information is required concerning the fate or whereabouts of 1/Sergeant Z. MAZITOFF, Russian Section, Hong Kong Police.

2. This officer and another named Boris Markoff were betrayed and captured at Quarry Bay Police Station on 18th or 19th December, 1941, and, with others, transferred to the premises of the Hong Kong Electric Company where they and their group were herded into a garage under guard.

3. On the following day, they were called out from the carrier for Japanese rations and from that time all trace of him has been lost.

4. Will any person who can furnish any information concerning the incident generally or Mazitoff in particular kindly communicate with the undersigned.

Sd. D.W. MACINTOSH,
Commissioner of Police.

Administrator of Estate of the said Z. Mazitoff.

Hong Kong, 8th March, 1947.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Report of the Board of Directors and Statement of Accounts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at Noon, on the 12th day of April, 1947, in the Company's Hong Kong Office, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the report of the Directors for the period 1st September, 1946 to 30th September, 1946, and electing Directors and appointing Auditors.

The Transfer Books and Register of Shareholders will be closed as from the 6th April, 1947, to the 10th April, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. W. A. WOOD,
Secretary & Chief Accountant.

Hong Kong, 14th March, 1947.

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A. E. B. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

Hong Kong, 17th Mar., 1947.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of The Bank of East Asia Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 10 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, on Saturday, the 22nd day of March, 1947, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following, namely, to receive and consider the annual statement of account and balance sheet, and the reports of the directors and auditors thereon; to elect directors and auditors in the place of those retiring, to sanction the declaration of a dividend and to transact the other ordinary business of the Company.

The transfer books and register of members of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 15th day of March, to Friday, the 28th day of March, 1947, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the same place, and on the same day, at 2.45 o'clock in the afternoon, or so soon afterwards as the ordinary general meeting shall have concluded, an extraordinary general meeting of the Company will be held, when the proposed resolutions will be proposed as special resolutions:

1. That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$2,799,300.00 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the reserve fund, and accordingly that a bonus of Fifty Dollars per share on the 55,986 issued shares of the Company be declared, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus by the distribution of 27,993 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up amongst the persons who, on the 15th day of March, 1947, were registered as holders of the 55,986 shares of the Company, at the rate of one share for every two shares of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such bonus as aforesaid; that in the case of odd share, the holder of such odd share shall be given the option of having one share allotted to him credited as fully paid up upon payment of the sum of \$50.00 by such holder to the Company in respect of such odd share; that should such option be not exercised, the Directors be

empowered to dispose of such share as they consider expedient in the interest of the Company; and that such shares shall rank in dividend *pari passu* with the existing shares.

2. That the remaining unissued shares of the Company be issued, and that the same be offered in the first instance at par to the members of the Company in proportion, as nearly as possible, of one share for every five complete shares (such shares to include the bonus shares to be issued to them pursuant to Special Resolution No. 1 hereof) held by them respectively, and upon the footing that the full amount of each share taken up shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined; and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interest of the Company; and that such shares shall rank in dividend *pari passu* with the existing shares.
3. That the authorised capital of the Company be increased to \$50,000,000.00 by the creation of 400,000 shares of \$100.00 each.
4. That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting, and for the purpose of identification, subscribed by the chairman thereof, be approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

A print of the said Regulations can be seen at the registered office of the Company, No. 10 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. prior to the date of the said meeting.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1947.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifty-fourth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 4th floor, P. & O. Building, on Thursday, the 20th day of March 1947 at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the period 1st September 1946 to 31st December 1946, and to elect Directors and appoint Auditors.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 21st Feb., 1947.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES HOLDING P. & O. B.I. & E.A.A. BILLS OF LADING

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas will attend at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays within the free storage period to survey damaged cargo, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present. Unless consignees representatives are present at the Survey no claims can thereafter be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Agents:—
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
B. I. E. N. Co., Ltd.,
B. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd.

By Order of the Board,
J. ROBINSON,
Managing Director.

Hong Kong, 16th March, 1947.

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For the purpose of checking the Company's register of members, holders of shares are requested to send to the registered Office of the Company at Windsor House, Mezzanine Floor, Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong the following particulars:

1. Full name and address of the registered shareholder
2. Number of shares
3. Scrip Numbers
4. Distinguishing numbers of shares

Holders are also requested to produce to the Company for examination and endorsement if in order the certificates for all the shares that they hold.

Dated at Hong Kong this 18th day of March 1947.

J. D. THOMSON,
Secretary.

REISS BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Mr. Lo Kung Mok (羅公木) has been appointed a Director of this Company and will sign as such from this date.

J. ROBINSON,
Managing Director.

Hong Kong, 16th March, 1947.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers.

21, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

BY ORDER Of The Director Of Disposals Far Eastern Area (M.O.S.)

1. THE BRITISH STORES DISPOSAL BOARD (HONG KONG) is authorised to receive TENDERS for the following SCRAP VEHICLES:-

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Lot 4 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 5 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 6 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 7 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 8 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 9 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 10 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 11 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 12 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 13 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 14 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 15 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 16 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 17 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 18 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 19 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 20 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 21 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 22 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

Lot 23 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

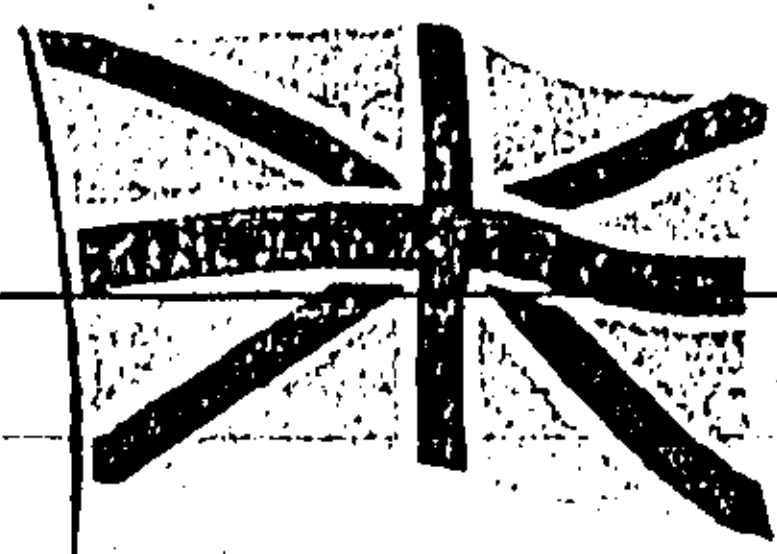
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Lot 25 Lorry 3 ton 4x2 Ford 1

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INEPTITUDE

The impending arrival of the Strathmore with a large number of Hong Kong families on board, and the natural speculation as to where they can possibly be accommodated, has caused comment in some quarters to revert to the issue of military occupation of civilian residential property. It seems to us, however, that small real contribution to the easing of the European housing situation can be achieved by turning troops out of such property if it is immediately handed over to private ownership for what, under the present system, amounts to expropriation of the acute shortage. The official attitude is the more remarkable in that so many of its own employees are housed in establishments where the daily rates are, frankly, extortionate, and in that a very substantial proportion of the net revenue of some of these establishments is paid for out of public funds. By the simple process of retaining requisition over large boarding-houses vacated by the military, putting in their own caterer or manager, and themselves exercising control on who may be accommodated in them, Government could secure substantial economies in the budget, relieve the strain on the taxpayer, and perhaps provide a few rooms at rates more nearly conforming to the capacity of non-Government employees to pay. Instead, there appears to be a direct encouragement to the standardisation of hotel and boarding-house rates at levels which are grossly in conflict with the aims of the Landlord and Tenant Proclamation. The complete ineptitude of Government housing policy as a whole is exemplified by this situation. In twelve months, it has contributed exactly nothing towards the rehousing of the civil population, for all the early promises and assurances. Officialdom prides itself on achievement when it has succeeded in herding people Stanley-fashion into any spare room, and rests on its laurels till the next shipload arrives with a new problem. And having produced these intolerable conditions by various acts of omission and commission, Government looks to the selfsame people to pay Income Tax. The patience of British residents is a line of credit on which heavy drafts have been taken by the Government. But that patience is not inexhaustible.

REVIVING TRADE

President Truman called attention in his address in Texas, to the supreme importance of a conference about which little so far has been heard. The nineteen nations who have the greatest interest in foreign trade will meet in Geneva next month to draft the charter for an international trade organisation and negotiate the mutual reduction of trade barriers. Echoing the thesis which Mr. Cordell Hull expounded with such patience and persistence before the war, the President set flourishing world trade at the very base of all other international objectives. He held that peace and freedom would be impossible without it. There may be doubts elsewhere, but there have never been any in the minds of those who guide America's foreign policy, that world trade promotes and engenders political security, and is not the consequence of it. For that reason the President appealed to the Republicans who now control Congress, to follow the support which they have given the foreign policy of the Democratic Administration to its logical conclusion. Support for America's political policy would be hollow unless it included support of her economic policy as well. The President also set at rest any thought that the Geneva Conference might be postponed either through domestic opposition in the United States or because of other countries' notably Britain, attempting some slow-motion sabotage.

THE USE OF THE BOMB

The adoption of the policy outlined in the memorandum of July 2 was a decision of high politics; once it was accepted by the President, the position of the atomic bomb in our planning became quite clear. I find that I stated in my diary, as early as June 19, that "the last chance warning" must be given before an actual landing of the ground forces in Japan, and fortunately the plans provide for enough time to bring in the sanctions of our warning in the shape of heavy ordinary bombing attack and an attack of S.I. S.I. was a code name for the atomic bomb.

There was much discussion in Washington about the timing of the warning to Japan. The controlling factor in the end was the date already set for the Potsdam meeting of the Big Three. It was President Truman's decision that such a warning should be solemnly issued by the U.S. and the U.K. from this meeting, with the concurrence of the head of the Chinese Government, so that it would be plain that all of Japan's principal enemies were in entire unity. This was done, in the Potsdam ultimatum of July 26, which very closely followed the above memorandum of July 2, with the exception that it made no mention of the Japanese Emperor.

On July 28 the Premier of Japan, Suzuki, rejected the Potsdam ultimatum by announcing that it was "unworthy of public notice." In the face of this rejection we could only proceed to demonstrate that the ultimatum had meant exactly what it said when it stated that if the Japanese continued the war, "the full application of our military power, backed by our resolve, will mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and just as inevitably the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland."

Suitable For Purpose

For such a purpose the atomic bomb was an eminently suitable weapon. The New Mexico test occurred while we were at Potsdam, on July 16. It was immediately clear that the power of the bomb measured up to our highest estimates. We had developed a weapon of such a revolutionary character that its use against the enemy might well be expected to produce exactly the kind of shock on the Japanese ruling oligarchy which we desired, strengthening the position of those who wished peace, and weakening that of the military party.

Because of the importance of the atomic mission against Japan, the detailed plans were brought to me by the military staff for approval. With President Truman's warm support I struck off the list of suggested targets the city of Kyoto. Although it was a target of considerable military importance, it had been the ancient capital of Japan and was a shrine of Japanese art and culture. We determined that it should be spared. I approved four other targets including the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Hiroshima was bombed on August 6, and Nagasaki on August 9. These two cities were active working parts of the Japanese war effort. One was an army centre; the other was naval and industrial. Hiroshima was the headquarters of the Japanese Army defending southern Japan and was a major military storage and assembly point. Nagasaki was a major seaport and it contained several large industrial plants of great wartime importance. We believed that our attacks had struck cities which must certainly be important to the Japanese military leaders, both Army and Navy, and we waited for a result. We waited one day.

Deadlock Broken

Many accounts have been written about the Japanese surrender. After a prolonged Japanese cabinet session in which the deadlock was broken by the Emperor himself, the offer to surrender was made on August 10. It was based on the Potsdam terms, with a reservation concerning the sovereignty of the Emperor. While the Allied reply made no promises other than those already given, it implicitly recognized the Emperor's position by promising that his position would be left unchanged.

had been hoped: His speech will also serve as a reminder that Britain is already committed to "the code of good conduct" which the conference will discuss, and as an assurance to those who fear that it will go too far and too fast. Its aim is to promote national interests, not harm them, and to prevent the outbreak of some war in which they are not involved.

Unique Instrument

In order to end the war in the shortest possible time, and to avoid the enormous loss of life

scribing that his power must be subject to the orders of the Allied Supreme Commander. These terms were accepted on August 14 by the Japanese, and the instrument of surrender was formally signed on September 2, in Tokyo Bay. Our great objective was thus achieved, and all the evidence I have seen indicates that the controlling factor in the final Japanese decision to accept our terms of surrender was the atomic bomb.

The two atomic bombs which we had dropped were the only ones we had ready, and our rate of production at the time was very small. Had the war continued until the projected invasion on November 1, additional fire raids of B-29's would have been more destructive of life and property than the very limited number of atomic raids which we could have executed in the same period. But the atomic bomb was more than a weapon, of terrible destruction; it was a psychological weapon. In March 1945 our Air Force had launched its first great incendiary raid on the Tokyo area. In this raid more damage was done and more casualties were inflicted than was the case at Hiroshima. Hundreds of bombers took part and hundreds of tons of incendiaries were dropped. Similar successive raids burned out a great part of the urban area of Japan, but the Japanese fought on. On August 9 one B-29 dropped a single atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Three days later a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki and the war was over. So far as the Japanese could know, our ability to execute atomic attacks, if necessary by many planes at a time, was unlimited. As Dr. Karl Compton has said, "it was not one atomic bomb, or two, which brought surrender; it was the experience of what an atomic bomb will actually do to a community, plus the dread of many more, that was effective."

Exactly As Planned

The bomb thus served exactly the purpose we intended. The peace party was able to take the path of surrender, and the whole weight of the Emperor's prestige was exerted in favour of peace. When the Emperor ordered surrender, and the small but dangerous group of fanatics who opposed him were brought under control, the Japanese became so subdued that the great undertaking of occupation and disarmament was completed with unprecedented ease.

A PERSONAL SUMMARY

In the foregoing page I have tried to give an accurate account of my own personal observations of the circumstances which led up to the use of the atomic bomb, and the reasons which underlay our use of it. To me they have always seemed compelling and clear, and I cannot see how any person vested with such responsibilities as mine could have taken any other course or given any other advice to his chiefs.

Two great nations were approaching contact in a fight to a finish which would begin on November 1, 1945. Our enemy, Japan, commanded forces of somewhat over 5,000,000 armed men. Men of these armies had already inflicted upon us, in our breakthrough of the outer perimeter of their defences, over 300,000 battle casualties. Enemy armies still unbeaten and the strength to cost us a million more, were long as the Japanese Government refused to surrender, we should be forced to take and hold the ground, and smash the Japanese ground armies by close fighting of the same desperate and costly kind that we had faced in the Pacific islands for nearly four years.

In the light of the formidable problem which thus confronted us, I felt that every possible step should be taken to compel a surrender of the homeland, and a withdrawal of all Japanese troops from the Asiatic mainland and from other positions, before we had commenced an invasion. We held two cards to assist us in such an effort. One was the traditional veneration in which the Japanese Emperor was held by his subjects, and the power which was thus vested in him over his loyal troops. It was for this reason that I suggested in my memorandum of July 2 that his dynasty should be continued. The second card was the use of the atomic bomb in the manner best calculated to persuade the Emperor and the counselors about him to submit to our demand for what was essentially unconditional surrender, placing his immense power over his people, and his troops, subject to our orders.

On the 14th of August, 1945, the Emperor issued a radio broadcast in which he announced that he had accepted the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, and that he had ordered the Japanese to surrender unconditionally. This was the end of the war in the Pacific.

WHY AMERICA USED THE ATOM BOMB

By H. L. Stimson.

(Published with the sanction of Harper's Magazine)

man life which otherwise confronted us, I felt that we must use the Emperor as our instrument to command and compel his people to cease fighting and subject themselves to our authority through him, and that to accomplish this we must give him and his controlling advisers a compelling reason to accede to our demands. This reason furthermore must be of such a nature that his people could understand his decision. The bomb seemed to me to furnish a unique instrument for that purpose. My chief purpose was to end the war in victory with the least possible cost in the lives of the men in the armies which I had helped to raise. In the light of the alternatives which, on a fair estimate, were open to us I believe that no man, in our position and subject to our responsibilities, holding in his hands a weapon of such possibilities for accomplishing this purpose and saving those lives, could have failed to use it and afterwards looked his countrymen in the face.

Face Of Death

As I read over what I have written, I am aware that much of it, in this year of peace, may have a harsh and unending sound. It would perhaps be possible to say the same things and say them more gently. But I do not think it would be wise. As I look back over the five years of my service as Secretary of War, I see too many stern and heartrending decisions to be willing to pretend that war is anything else than what it is. The face of war is the face of death; death is an inevitable part of every order that a wartime leader gives. The decision to use that atomic bomb was a decision that brought death to over a hundred thousand Japanese. No explanation can change that fact and I do not wish to gloss it over. But this deliberate, premeditated choice was our least abhorrent choice. The destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki put an end to the Japanese war. It stopped the fire raids, and the strangling blockade; it ended the ghastly spectre of a clash of great land armies.

In this last great action of the Second World War we were given final proof that war is death. War in the twentieth century has grown steadily more barbarous, more destructive, more debased in all its aspects. Now, with the release of atomic energy, man's ability to destroy himself is very nearly complete. The bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki ended a war. They also made it wholly clear that we must never have another war. This is the lesson men and leaders everywhere must learn, and I believe that when they learn it they will find a way to lasting peace. There is no other choice.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

TWO COUPS BY RUFFING

Familiarity with the nomenclature of the game is not particularly important in successful performance. It is desirable, however, to know you speak correctly when engaged in bridge discussions with more experienced players. One expression often misused is "Grand Coup," which the speaker really means "Trump Coup." The latter means shortening your trump suit by ruffing an opponent's trump. The play attains the name of "Grand Coup" only when a card which was ruffed would otherwise have been a winner.

S: ♠ 10-7
H: ♠ 10-7
D: 3-2
C: ♠ 9-5

B: ♠ 4-3
H: ♠ 4-3
D: 10-9
C: ♠ 7-6-3

N: ♠ 7-6-3
W: ♠ 7-6-3
S: ♠ 7-6-3

B: ♠ 4-3
H: ♠ 4-3
D: 10-9
C: ♠ 7-6-3

N: ♠ 7-6-3
W: ♠ 7-6-3
S: ♠ 7-6-3

B: ♠ 4-3
H: ♠ 4-3
D: 10-9
C: ♠ 7-6-3

N: ♠ 7-6-3
W: ♠ 7-6-3
S: ♠ 7-6-3

B: ♠ 4-3
H: ♠ 4-3
D: 10-9
C: ♠ 7-6-3



"Listen, daughter—call him up and say you're sorry! We've got your old room rented now!"

America's Break With Isolationism

Washington, Mar. 16.—American national consciousness of the world situation has been deeply stirred by the discussion on Greece and Turkey aid, with the many indications of United States willingness to assume a more active role in world leadership, but it remains certain that many phases of foreign policy will be subject to careful Congressional examination.

Development have reversed the earlier disposition of the general public to shift its attention from world to domestic problems. Diplomatic observers note that the sharpest criticism of President Truman's programme comes from the extremes of the Right and Left, and think "isolationism" sentiment thus far has failed to attract spectacular leadership or important Congressional strength. Whereas after World War I, the strong isolationism of the west and north-west quickly influenced foreign policy, the same situation has not reoccurred, partly because there are no great surpluses in farm commodities and partly because Far Eastern affairs compel the constant and active interest of all western Congressmen in the evolution of United States world policy.

U.N. Issue

Progress of the discussion also reveals a tendency to distinguish between the Greek-Turkey aid programme as a necessary economic and strategic measure, and the implications of the President's message to Congress potentially applicable to a great number and variety of undefined situations in other parts of the world.

A large segment of the public and press and many politicians

regret that the situation could not have been handled by the United Nations; consequently there is likely to be considerable political demand for a reassurance that the United Nations is becoming a more effective world agency. This will most likely revive discussion on whether the veto situation in the Security Council will indefinitely frustrate the expansion of usefulness of the United Nations.

Concern over the role of the United Nations developed before publication of the Izvestia editorial on the subject, but the latter has had great publicity in the United States and has impressed some diplomatic observers as the most drastic reaction yet made from Soviet sources. The proposal to aid Greece and Turkey has had the effect of automatically expanding political speculation to the entire Middle Eastern area and many authorities think a major long-term consequence of the impending debate will be the evolution of a definable integrated United States policy vis-a-vis the Middle East.

G.O.P. Problem

The United States purpose of assuming greater world responsibilities revives political interest in America's long-term commercial policy. It is considered obvious that the unqualified Republican approval of Mr. Truman's programme would be inconsistent with the revival of nationalistic "protectionism" and this is likely to perplex many Republicans who, simultaneously, favour worldwide resistance to Communism regarding commerce as essentially a national concern. The commercial aspects of United States foreign policy have not preoccupied Congress while business is flourishing, but in the event of a "recession" would command greater interest.—United Press.

Arson Attempt

Frankfurt, Mar. 16.—Military Government officers, reported that a fire, believed to have been set by arsonists, early today damaged a building in Schleierstrasse, 50 miles north-east of here, containing military and counter-intelligence headquarters and German demilitarization headquarters.

We believe the fire was set by persons attempting to destroy demilitarization and Military Government investigation records, a Military Government official stated. Officers said the building janitor was detained briefly, but was released after questioning. They said they found an empty ashtray can and, from all appearances, a large section of the top floor of the three-story building had been saturated before it was ignited. Damage was mainly to the top floor, where county records of the demilitarization court and records of Military Government investigations were kept, but officers said all records were intact.—United Press.

Lady Smith, Mar. 16.—The Royal Family will tomorrow hear their very colorful special truth, again bound in the "The Royal Family" by the author, Lady Smith, who has been a member of the Royal Family since the late 19th century. The book is a collection of anecdotes and stories about the Royal Family, and is a very interesting read. It is available in paperback for 5s. 6d. and in hardcover for 10s. 6d. It is published by the Royal Family Press.

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB**NOTICE TO MEMBERS****FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING****SATURDAY, 22nd March 1947**

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through numbers (8 Races—\$16) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurer, 1st Floor Exchange Building, and tickets for the Special Cash Sweep (\$2,000) on the last race.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.
Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting. NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10 including tax are obtainable through the Secretary upon the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurer's Comptroller Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. Both Offices at 1st floor, Exchange Building.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 27813).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Bookmakers, Tipsters, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES.

Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY on application to the Secretary, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

Any persons found loitering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the enclosure.

By ORDER
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

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Guerillas Get British Arms

Cherries, Switzerland, Mar. 16.

Weapons supplied by the British to Greek resistance forces during the war have been used to arm Leftist guerrilla bands in the current civil strife in Greece. The Rev. Edward Every, World Council of Churches representative in Greece, told the second annual conference of the Church Council's Reconstruction Department today.

Rev. Every, a former Royal Air Force chaplain, said only a small proportion of the arms dropped by the R.A.F. were turned in, and added some weapons being used were said to be coming in from across the borders.—Reuter.

LUFTWAFFE DESTROYED

Frankfurt, Mar. 16. Germany's potential for waging aerial warfare has been, for the most part, eliminated as a result of the joint action of the four occupying powers, according to a statement issued by the German News Agency, in the United States zone tonight.

"Thorough control must, however, be carried out for an indefinite period," the statement said, adding: "Over 4,000 aircraft and 30,000 engines, captured in the American zone, have been destroyed, scrapped, handed over to agriculture, and special installations destroyed or turned over to peaceful production."—Reuter.

JEWISH TERRORISTS NABBED

Palestine Martial Law Lifted As Task Of Army And Police Is "Completed"

MORE BOMBING OUTRAGES

Jerusalem, Mar. 16. In a special communique announcing the withdrawal of the statutory martial law imposed in Palestine two weeks ago from 12 noon tomorrow, the Palestine Government states: "The Army and the Police have completed their immediate task."

The communique points out that statutory martial law can and will be applied again if necessary. The communique stated that martial law was imposed as a result of a series of outrages with the object of carrying out action by the security forces directed against the Jewish dissident groups. "It had no other political purpose."

The communique added that an appreciable number of former members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang have been apprehended by the Army and police since the martial law was clamped down. It is not desired to extend indefinitely the loss of employment and dislocation in the economic situation of the two localities. For these reasons martial law is being lifted and the opportunity given to the community to intensify and not diminish their co-operation which is essential to a country free from terrorist activity, which has been so widely condemned by all responsible bodies and people.—Reuter.

"A Mistake"

Jerusalem, Mar. 16. Announcing that the Jewish Agency Executive had "cleared with pleasure" of tomorrow's cessation of martial law in Palestine, an Agency spokesman said: "One thing we have learned in our dealings with the British is when they make a mistake they are always ready to go back before it is too late."—Reuter.

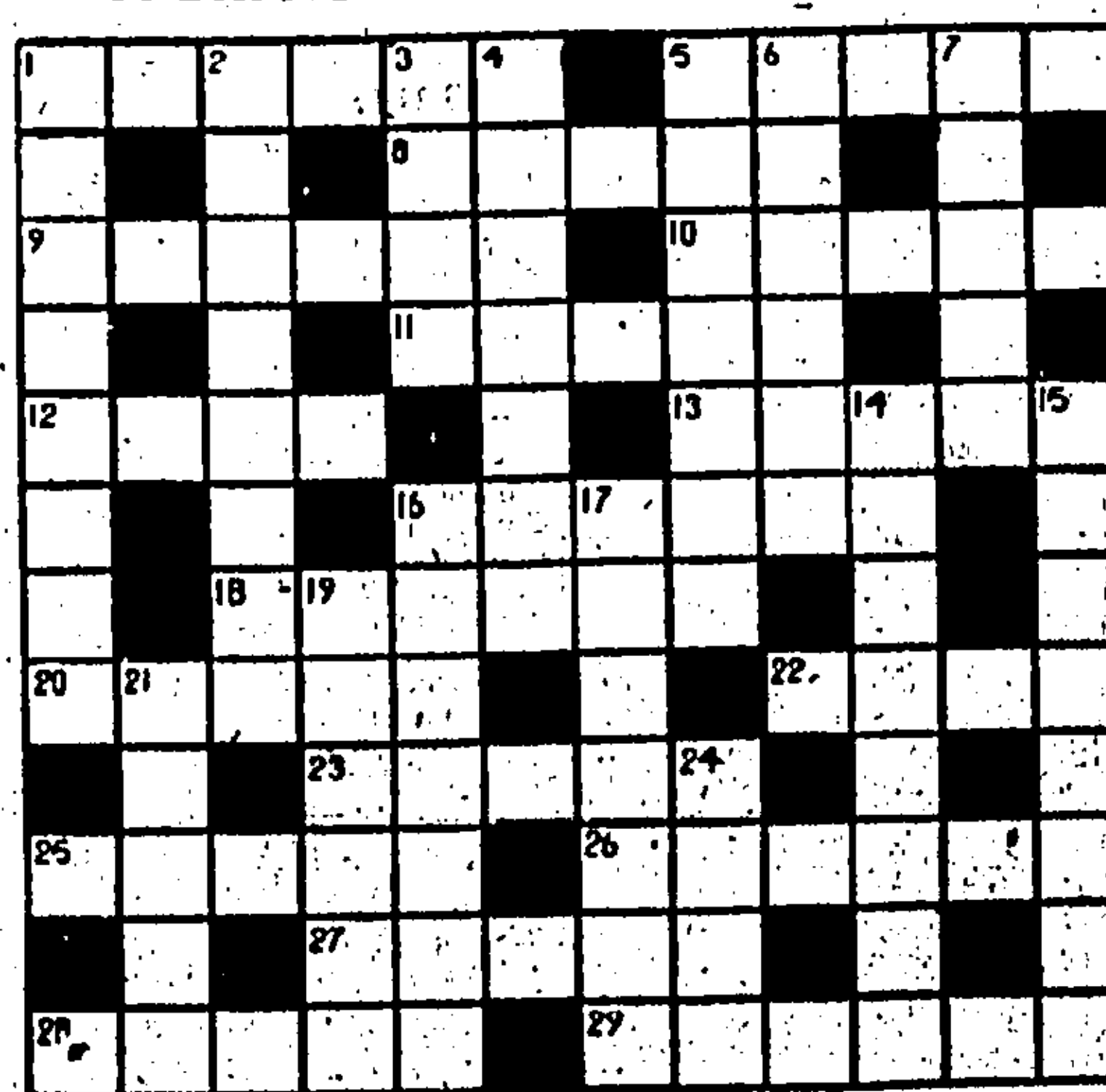
New Outrage

Jerusalem, Mar. 16. Jewish terrorists tonight blew up the Iraq Petroleum Company's pipeline near Haifa. Meanwhile four British soldiers—members of the Corps of Military Police—were slightly injured in Tiberias, Northern Palestine tonight when their jeep was blown up by a mine.—Reuter.

Irgun Claim

Jerusalem, Mar. 16. Irgun Zvai Leumi, the Jewish terrorist organization, claimed over its secret radio, "the Voice of Fighting Zion," tonight that none of its members were among the 78 people arrested during the period of martial law in Palestine, though the British authorities stated that 12 of the 78 belonged to Irgun and 15 to the Stern Gang.

The radio said: "Martial law has failed. This was a punitive measure to starve the people and create informers."

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE**Clues Across**

1. Mend. 18. Cool.
5. Ordinary. 20. Glimt.
9. Intended. 22. Gals.
11. Bonds down. 23. Sparse.
10. Custom. 25. Wind instru-
ment.
12. Strip of leather. 27. Spurred.
13. Machinery. 28. Stupified.
10. Doll. 29. Walk feebly.

Clues Down

1. Limit. 14. Waited on.
2. Outlook. 15. Bull-fighter.
3. Little devils. 16. Nipper.
4. Scolding. 17. Dived.
5. Miserable. 19. Hurry.
6. Established. 21. Creek.
7. Straighten. 24. Fuss.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS: 1. Matted; 2. Apart; 3. Vent; 4. Withered; 5. Down; 6. Demure; 7. Port; 8. Brown; 9. Clasp; 10. Old; 11. Not; 12. Lament.

WHO STEALS MY PURSE

St. Leonard's-On-Sea, Mar. 16.

The police here are only half-heartedly looking for a man who must be the most embarrassed purse snatcher in the world today.

Sighting a young woman leaving a local bank with a purse under her arm, the culprit leaped from an automobile, snatched the bag and sped off.

The lost—three dead hit-men, which were to be dropped into the nearby sea.—United Press.

Four German Generals To Be Tried

Hamburg, Mar. 16. Four German generals—Günther Blumentritt, Kurt Galenkamp, Herbert Hoessin and Erich Shoenig—will appear before the British Court of Justice at Wuppertal at the end of this month to face a charge of murdering 31 Allied prisoners of war.

Of the prisoners 30 were British paratroopers and the other was a United States airman. The murders are alleged to have occurred at Potters, France.

The latter three, accused will also be charged with the murder of three British paratroopers in July 1944.—Reuter.

City Tense

Jerusalem, Mar. 17. Jerusalem is tense with continuing explosions and gunfire sounding on the outskirts of the city.

The bombing of the Jewish Agency prisoners' prison, Zion Square, shattered windows of buildings at a considerable distance. The adjoining newspaper and travel offices operated by the Jewish Agency were damaged but police reported there were no casualties.

The prison was used by Jewish spokesmen for daily news conferences.

Police said this was the first attack in history on the Jewish institution and describe the raiders as "Jewish terrorists."

Unofficial sources attributed the attack to the Irgun Zvai Leumi, underground Jewish resistance group, adding it "may have been the answer to rumours that moderate Jewry is now tending to cooperate with the Palestine Government in the fight against the terrorists."—Associated Press.

Another Bomb

Jerusalem, Mar. 16. An extremist bomb rocked the office of the Jewish Agency public relations office a few metres from the United Press office today, destroying an entire floor and setting the building afire.

The fire was brought under control immediately, but damage was considerable. It was the first time extremists had attacked the Jewish Agency.—United Press.

Istanbul, Mar. 16.

Mr. E.D. Wilson, U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, will arrive here tomorrow from Ankara en route to Washington in response to an urgent summons from his Government.—United Press.

U.S. Aid Surest Way To Ensure Peace

Washington, Mar. 16.

The former Under-Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, today endorsed President Truman's proposal to grant \$400,000,000 aid to Turkey and Greece as the "surest means of preventing war and ensuring peace."

He said obviously either the United States or Russia must fill the "vacuum created by Britain's inability any longer to assume her traditional responsibilities in the Near East."

He said Russia will fill the vacuum unless the United States takes effective steps to check all further attempts on the part of the Soviet Union and impose her jurisdiction over the weaker peoples who desire to preserve their democratic independence.

Wells said that from a practical standpoint the United Nations is powerless to help Greece principally because Russia and the Western governments could not reach an agreement within the Security Council on the course to be pursued.

He said the United Nations is still able to operate only in a "rudimentary way" and that "during the earlier years of its existence it can never function successfully unless the great powers are able to agree upon basic policies of the issue."—United Press.

Edinburgh Honour For A German

Hamburg, Mar. 16.

Dr. Hans Lilje, leader of the German Evangelical Church, is to be awarded an honorary doctorate of Edinburgh University.

Dr. Lilje was one of the inner circle of leaders of the Confessional Church in its resistance to Hitler. He was connected with the Confessional Church's work which was continued even during the war and formed one of the links between the outside world and conspirators, whose activity led to the bomb plot of July 20, 1944.

The Allied Armies, entering Germany, found him in prison.—Reuter.

BORDER INCIDENT

Paris, Mar. 16.

Five armed Spanish police officers in uniform today crossed the French frontier, which has been closed since 1946, and arrested two Spanish employees of a French lumber company, according to a French Agency report from Perpignan.

The dispatch said the employees were lumberjacks working 60 miles from the border in French territory. The employees were taken to Perpignan in Spain, the Agency said.—United Press.

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MANILA HK\$ 500 TUES. 18 MARCH
FRI. 21 MARCH

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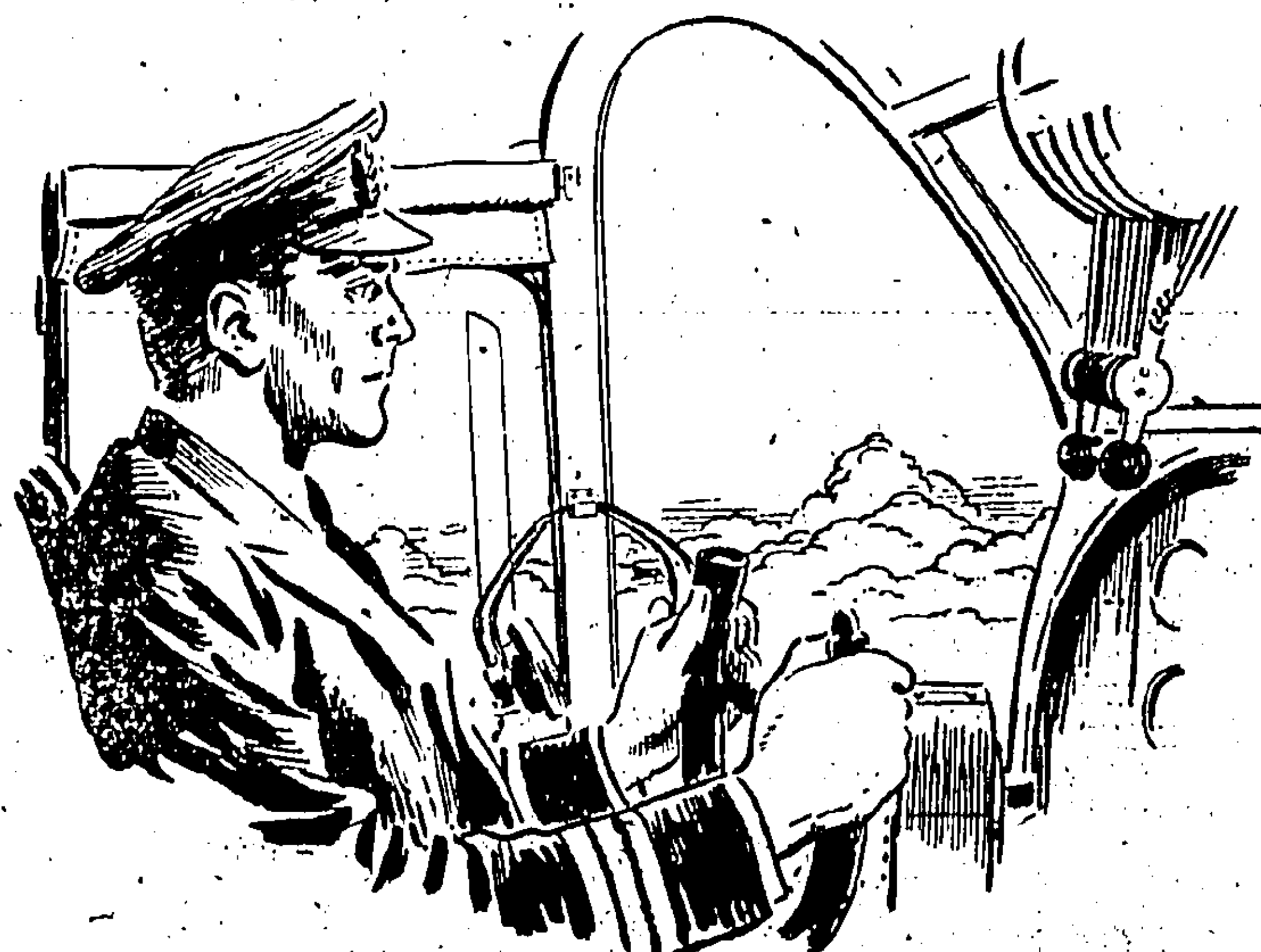
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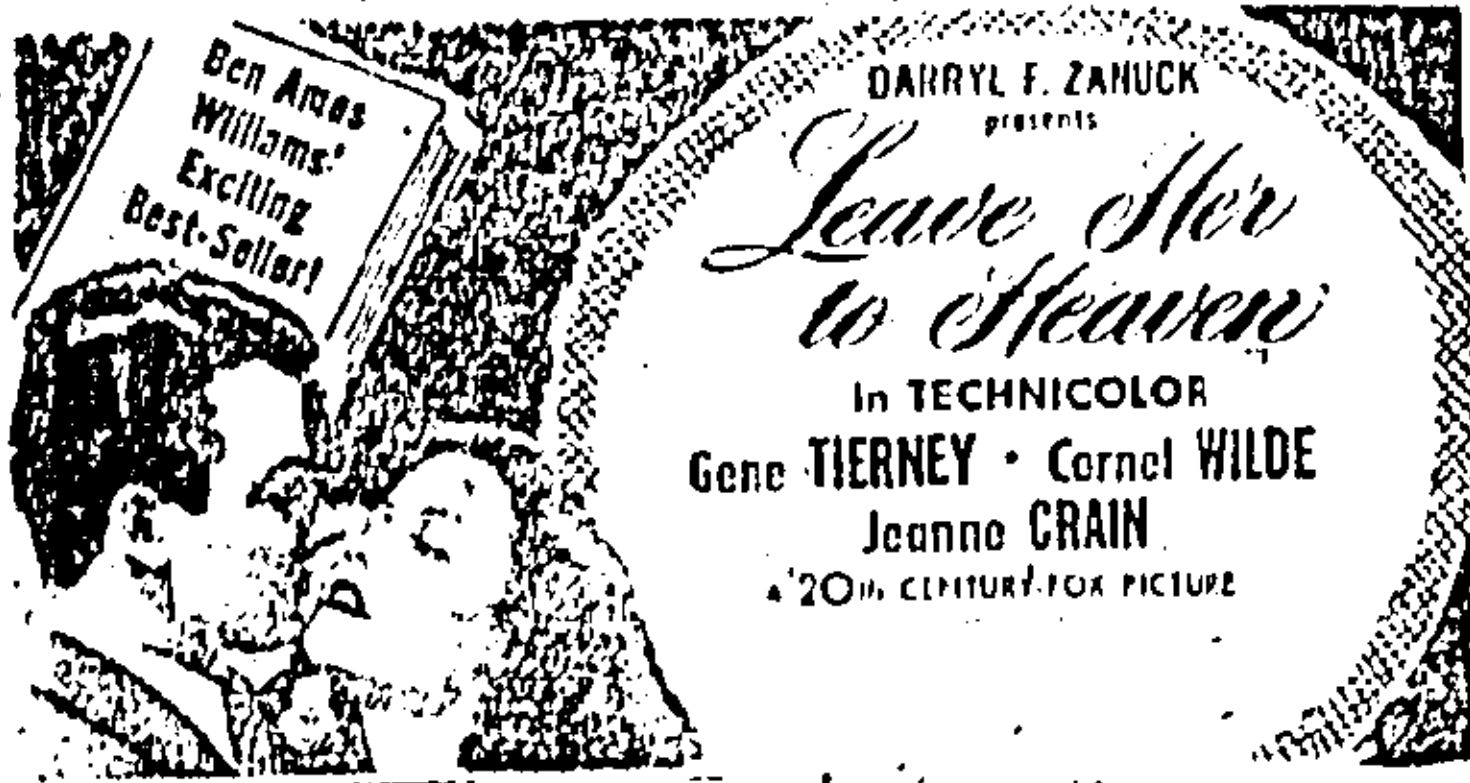
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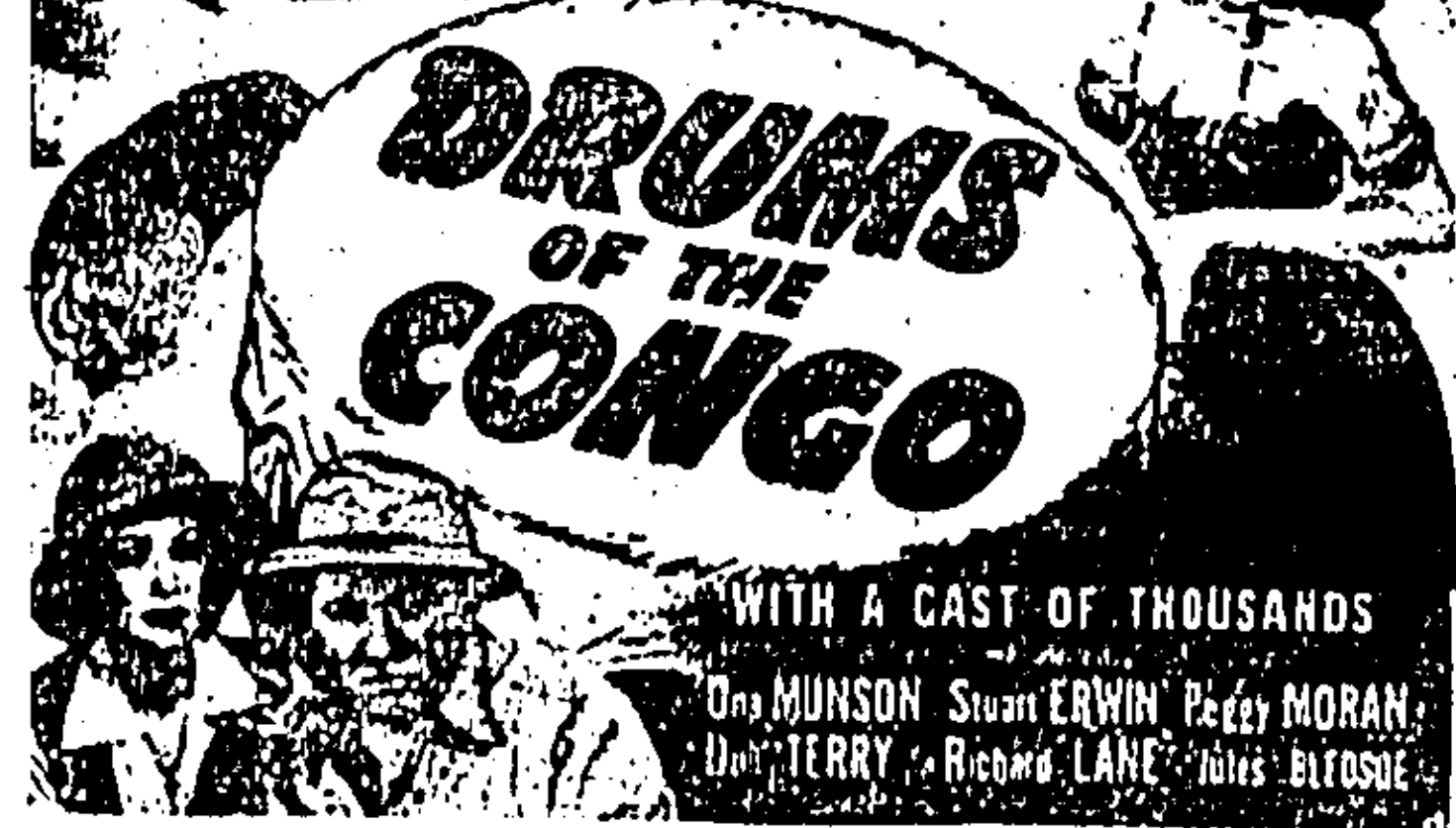
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ONLY**QUEEN'S**At 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.Maureen
O'HARAWalter
PIDGEONRoddy
McDowall**"HOW GREEN WAS
MY VALLEY"**with Donald CRISP and Anna TEE
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Leave Her to Heaven
In TECHNICOLOR
Gene TIERNEY • Cornel WILDE
Joanne CRAIN
A 20th CENTURY FOX PICTURE

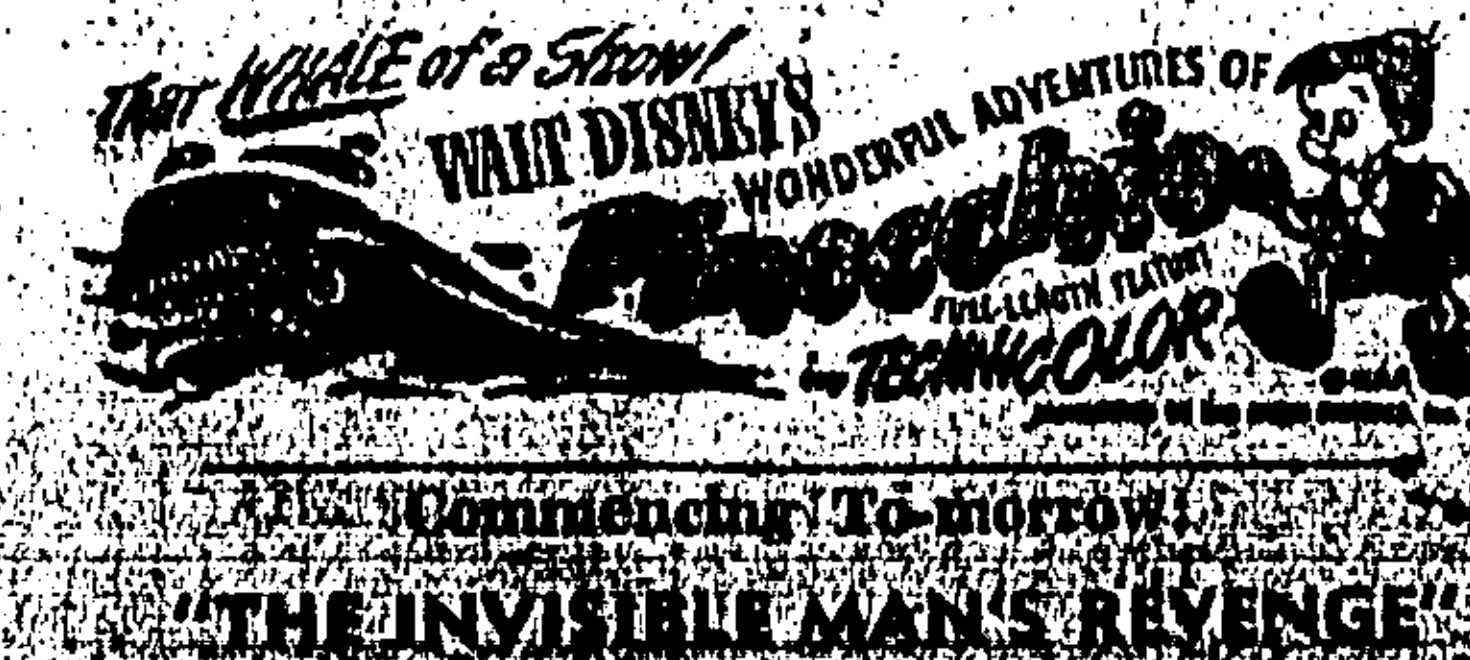
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WEIRD ADVENTURES... and... WONDERFUL FUN!
over the land and under the sea! 1000 OTHER
IMAGINATION!**SOUTH-WESTERLY GALE
HITS SOUTHERN ENGLAND**

London, Mar. 16.

Sweeping over the Atlantic, a south-west gale with gusts of hurricane force struck the south-west and south coasts of England tonight. Trees were uprooted, roofs were stripped of slates, and tiles and fences and hoardings flattened as gusts of more than 110 kilometres an hour hit towns and villages.

The danger from rivers in flood intensified as the wind whipped the swirling waters and below Windsor the Thames burst its banks at Datchet.

Water poured through the breach and many families were rendered homeless.

The river is two metres above normal at Windsor, where the worst floods since 1894 are being experienced.

Meanwhile, rapidly rising floods and threat of further torrential rain marked the first day of "Summer Time" in Britain today.

In the east, where flooding of filter beds disrupted water supply that millions of Londoners relied on, emergency supplies were brought in from outside. The Water Board appealed for a great fleet of 700 water tankers with capacity of 400,000 gallons, and the first 400 of these are expected to be concentrated in London by tonight.

Still Rising

In the east, where flooding of filter beds disrupted water supply that millions of Londoners relied on, emergency supplies were brought in from outside. The Water Board appealed for a great fleet of 700 water tankers with capacity of 400,000 gallons, and the first 400 of these are expected to be concentrated in London by tonight.

The Thames Conservatory Board said today that the river floods in many places were equal to, or worse than, the great floods of 1929, and the river is still rising.

In the low-lying Fen country the already critical situation is made worse because tugs and barges carrying clays to stop breaches in the banks cannot get under the bridges.—Reuter.

New York, Mar. 17. In its largest Friday to Friday gain since last December, the Associated Press composite of 35 wholesale commodity prices closed its seven week uptrend Friday, touching a record high of 182.75 compared with 179.03 a week ago and 115.27 a year ago.—Associated Press.

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**NEW GOVERNOR
IN SUDAN**

London, Mar. 16. The Government have recommended Sir Robert Hume as successor to Sir Hubert Muddleston as Governor-General of the Sudan, it was officially announced tonight. King Farouk of Egypt has named a Royal Decree for the appointment of Sir Robert Hume, the announcement was made adding that Sir Hubert had for some time desired to resign his appointment. Sir Robert was British Minister in Abyssinia from 1942 to 1945.—Reuter.

**SYDNEY GIRLS
AMAZE THE
U.S. NAVY**

Sydney, Mar. 17. United States naval officers from Admiral Richard Byrd's Antarctic expedition said they are amazed at the way in which Sydney girls have "been throwing themselves" at the Americans.

Police explained the rush by saying that it had been reported that the men carried as much as about \$1000 (£250) on them, to spend in Sydney in about six days leave.

Police and United States shore patrols are co-operating to protect the men from racketeers. Units of the expedition have arrived in Sydney for a brief visit.—Associated Press.

**Marshall
Says 'No' To
Molotov**

Moscow, Mar. 16. The United States Secretary of State, General George Marshall, tonight informed the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov that he was unwilling to take part in any conference on China "however informal."

Instead he suggested an exchange of written information about China before April 1 with copies to be furnished to the Chinese Government.

The text of General Marshall's note to M. Molotov says: "I have your letter of March 11 regarding the matter of execution of the provision in the Moscow protocol of December 1945 with reference to China. When this question was raised by you in the Council of Foreign Ministers, I stated that I would be pleased to exchange with you and Mr. Bevin, while I am in Moscow, a declaration regarding China. This I will do but I do not think it desirable for any conference however informal."—Reuter.

New York, Mar. 17. The Texas Company and subsidiaries, including those in Europe, reported a 1946 profit of \$71,089,287.00 equal to \$6.32 a share as compared with \$4.61 previously.—Associated Press.

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with CONRAD VEidt**LEE THEATRE**TOWN HOODING OFFICE
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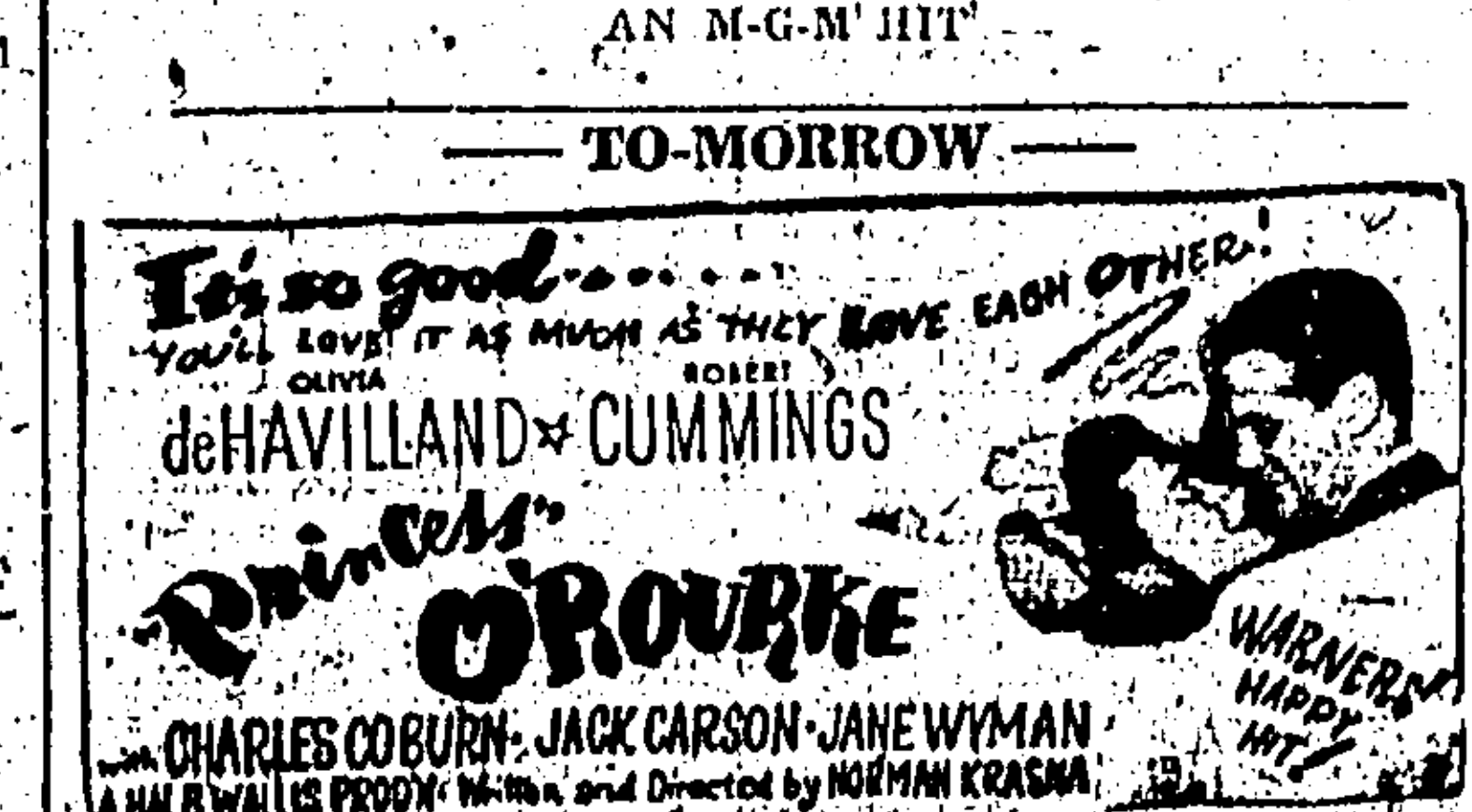
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SS "General Gordon"	April	28
SS "Marine Lynx"	May	20

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SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

SS "Willamette Victory"	March	28
SS "Clavis Victory"	April	15

NEW YORK AND HAVANA VIA SINGAPORE
COLOMBO, COCHIN, BOMBAY, SUEZ
AND MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

SS "Marine Flite" (Omaha Colombo & Cochin)	March	26
SS "Mount Mansfield"	March	30
SS "Marine Leopard"	April	17

BOMBAY VIA MANILA, BATAVIA,
SINGAPORE AND MADRAS

SS "Marine Adder"	March	27
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MANILA

SS "General Meigs"	April	7
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SS "BALD EAGLE"	" 28	" 30	via Okinawa
SS "MIDNIGHT"	Apr. 1	Apr. 3	via Yokohama
SS "BLUE JACKET"	Mid Apr.		Direct
SS "SHOCCO"			via Yokohama

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SS "STAGHOUND"	" 22	" 24
SS "RESOLUTE"	May 10	May 12

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S.S. "HONG KHENG"	4th April	5th April

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Legal Arguments Over Contract

A submission that in every contract, C.I.F. or otherwise, there was a right of examination and if that right of examination was refused by the seller, the buyer was entitled to rescind the contract, was made by Mr. C.E. Losby before Sir Henry Blackall, C.J. in Supreme Court yesterday.

The submission was made in the course of an action brought by Hui Oi-kwan for \$9,000 paid by him to the Universal Traders for a consideration which had failed. The defendants counter-claimed for a declaration that the sum of \$9,000 in their hands be applied towards payment of losses and also for \$5,000 still owing to them by the plaintiff.

Mr. C. E. Losby, instructed by Mr. Hui Jones, of Wilkinson & Grist, appeared for the plaintiff. Defendants were represented by Mr. B. A. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. A. S. C. Coomber, of Hastings & Company.

Outlining the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Losby said that under a contract dated May 15, 1946, defendants agreed to sell to the plaintiff 100 tons of rolled oats, Husks included, at \$600 a ton to be delivered in Hong Kong. On the same date, plaintiff paid defendants \$18,000 by way of deposit.

Defendants delivered to plaintiff 58 tons out of the 100 tons contracted to be delivered. Upon inspection, plaintiff was completely satisfied that the goods came within the description of the goods agreed to be sold. The goods had been taken delivery of and paid for.

It was agreed between the parties that half of the deposit of \$18,000 should be allocated towards payment in respect of the delivery and plaintiff should pay the balance of the purchase price of \$25,822.15.

On Aug. 13, 1946, the plaintiff was notified of the arrival of the balance of 42 tons, which had come by the ss. "Nellie," and invited to make payment.

In reply, plaintiff sent a letter to the defendants stating that he required inspection of the goods. The response of the defendants was that the request for inspection was not a reasonable one and that inspection of the first lot was inspection of the whole.

Mr. Losby then dealt at length on the legal aspects of C.I.F. contracts.

Defence Case
Replying on behalf of the defendants, Mr. Bernacchi said that the facts of the case were not in dispute, but that he would, before proceeding with the law, mention one or two additional facts.

Mr. Bernacchi said that in regard to the 58 tons which had already been taken delivery of and paid for, the plaintiff had, on receipt of notice of arrival and invoice, paid the amount of

such invoice and received a delivery order. On receipt of this delivery order, plaintiff wrote to the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company Limited.

Mr. Bernacchi went on to say that the plaintiff was apparently not very much up in oats and gained the impression that rolled oats complete with husks were fit for human consumption, whereas in fact they were animal food. He therefore thought that he had been cheated and was trying his best to wriggle out of the contract.

Mr. Bernacchi submitted that plaintiff, who was grasping at a straw, had no right to request inspection and was taking advantage of the letter from defendants to the effect that a request for inspection was unreasonable, to repudiate the contract.

In conclusion, Mr. Bernacchi said that there was an express agreement in the contract to pay on notification of arrival and that a right to inspection was after payment and not before. If there was a wrongful refusal to give inspection, such a refusal was not sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to repudiate the contract.

Judgment was reserved.

Saturday's Racing
Following are the entries for the Fourth Extra Race Meeting on Saturday:

1st Race—Lo Wu Handicap—One Mile—Anthony, Autumn Rose, Dreamer, Duke I, Duke II, Jackie, Joe, Joe, Mayfair, Moses, Nipper, Prince, Resister, The Underdog and Tony.

2nd & 5th Races—Coolgardie Handicap—Six Furlongs—Al Fresco, Arabian Moon, Argus, Blackie, Burgomaster, Canary, Cassie, Crown Witness, Esmeralda, Fat Choy, Flying Arrow, Happy Valley, Hot Pilot, Honeybelle, Kingfisher, Kookaburra, Miami Beauty, Midnight Express, National Congress, Peacock and Red Fox.

3rd Race—Beaumaris Stakes: 1st Section—From the Two Mile Post—Airfield (142), Blue Peter (142), Eastern Diamond (147), Happy Season (142), Hostile Witness (142), Jadestone (142), Jinx (147), Normandy (142), Schavens (150) and Sunny (142).

LABOUR PARTY REBELS

EVANS' CENTURY

Dunedin, Mar. 17. With Norman Yardley, John Ikin and Godfrey Egan each hitting his first century of the tour, the M.C.C. cricketers made a wonderful recovery after losing three wickets for 26 and finished the day with a lead over Otago of 45 runs and four wickets standing in the second match of their New Zealand tour.

Hammond declared at the close of play score—385 for six. Otago's innings closed for 340 this morning and then Fishlock, Edrich and Compton were all dismissed cheaply.

Yardley, opening the innings, stood firm and with his captain, Walter Hammond, stopped the not too hot Hammond, was out when the total was 91. Then Ikin joined Yardley and the pair put on 111 with Yardley in brilliant scoring form to hit 18 fours.

Yet the best display was by Evans who scored a hundred in 80 minutes, including a six and 15 fours. This was his first century in first class cricket. Ikin hit nine fours in his not out of 102. Evans in one over from Robert, former New Zealand Test bowler, hit 19, including four fours.

Otago—First Innings ... 310
Yardley, b McDougall ... 125
Fishlock, c Hadlee, b McDougall ... 3
W. Edrich, b Roberts ... 1
D. Compton, c O'Sullivan, b McDougall ... 7
W. Hammond, c Smith, b Overton ... 33
J. T. Ikin, not out ... 102
T. G. Evans, c O'Sullivan, b Robinson ... 101
A. V. Bedser, not out ... 6
Extras ... 6
Total for six ... 385
—Reuter.

M.C.C. First Division
Yardley, b McDougall ... 125
Fishlock, c Hadlee, b McDougall ... 3
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Extras ... 6
Total for six ... 385
—Reuter.

H.K. Trade Figures

(Continued from Page 2)
TOTAL VALUES OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, BY COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS FROM 1st 2 months 1946	EXPORTS TO 1st 2 months 1946
United Kingdom	459,576	16,164,706
Australia	472,056	6,164,706
Burma		2,517,241
Canada		32,502
Ceylon		61,709
East Africa		215,652
India	162,300	10,233,297
Malaya (British)	6,076,427	11,036,399
New Zealand		14,403,544
North Borneo		632,218
West Africa		760,490
West Indies		33,609
British Empire, Other	936,000	910,040
Belgium		3,081,891
China, North	24,391,086	4,905,471
China, Middle	12,033,002	5,330,544
China, South	26,387,273	44,250,142
Cuba		181,000
Central America		46,435
Denmark		8,100
Egypt		77,801
France		1,190,500
French Indo-China		2,341,599
Germany		1,000,026
Holland		2,567,771
Italy		1,435,540
Japan		18,193
Kwang Chow Wan		757,070
Macao	10,010,616	14,634,300
Norway		2,075,710
Netherlands East Indies	18,093	2,088,228
Philippines		3,223,297
Portugal		6,043,533
Siam	700	4,330,044
South America		11,440
Sweden		298,844
Switzerland		810,400
Spain		35,155
U.S.A.	5,348,187	45,258,928
U.S.S.R.		4,734,106
Other	181,010	1,101,122
Total	87,310,845	187,993,003
Total Br. Empire	9,005,350	47,838,188
Total Foreign	78,305,495	140,276,420
Total	87,310,845	187,993,003

Tennis Results

ARTICLES	IMPORTS 1st 2 months 1946	EXPORTS 1st 2 months 1946
Animals, Live	3,412,509	4,511,020
Building Materials	579,735	3,182,845
Chemicals & Drugs	955,135	5,093,205
Chinese Medicines	9,651,231	6,099,517
Dye & Tanning Materials	695,609	4,031,841
Foodstuffs & Provisions	28,830,308	2,830,397
Fuels	246,006	1,771,126
Hardware	61,218	1,354,930
Liquors, Intoxicating	705,243	2,354,338
Machinery & Engines	4,038,300	1,531,056
Metals	103,039	200,845
Minerals & Ores	107,003	9,398,941
Notes & Bonds	6,745	630,346
Oil & Seeds	5,034,893	2,830,109
Paints	238,970	1,137,598
Paper & Paperware	1,044,024	11,269,554
Refrigerators & Textiles	6,000,390	28,382,030
Railway Materials	3,444,171	8,935,808
Tobacco	174,250	5,515,253
Vehicles	1,514,554	1,149,645
Wool & Woolen Goods	6,048,722	20,582,488
Woolen Goods	6,048,722	20,582,488
Woolen Goods	6,048,722	20,582,488

WALLEN FOUNDER DECORATED

It is reported from Oahu that William Wallen, founder of the Hawaiian Republic, has been decorated by the Hawaiian Government for his services to the nation.

New Pressure On Mr. Bevin

London, Mar. 16. The British Cabinet will meet tomorrow to discuss President Truman's announcement of aid for Greece and Turkey and its effects on future British foreign policy. No hard and fast decisions were expected to be taken. Rather, the meeting probably will be more in the nature of a review of results to date and repercussions to come from the President's statement.

The Cabinet probably will have before it a report from the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, in Moscow on the first week of the Big Four conference and Soviet reaction to Mr. Truman's blunt attacks on armed minorities and "outside pressure" in Europe.

The President's statement has brought new pressure on the Government from rebellious Left Wing Labour Party back benches to break off General Staff conversations with the United States and divorce Britain from the apparently joint Anglo-American "firm with Russia" foreign policy.

The rebels were saying that Britain and the United States were in a road policy of equal friendship and the United States and Russia, and the somewhat pessimistic reactions of the Daily Herald, official organ of the Labour Party to Mr. Truman's statement indicated that the rebels might gather even greater strength than they mustered in the foreign policy debate in the Commons last November, when more than 100 Labourites pointedly abstained from voting approval of Mr. Bevin's foreign policy.

"Political War"
At the same time, however, the Cabinet cannot forget that it was as a result of Britain's note to Washington, that she was no longer "able financially to support the Greek Government, than the United States stepped into the breach with dollars and military aid."

The rebels are expected to attack Britain's "to firm with Russia" policy at tomorrow's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party's External Affairs Committee.

Later in the day, in the Commons itself, Mr. Attlee will be asked several questions by members whether American aid was conditioned on financial or other promises.

Mr. Richard Crossman, nominal leader of the rebels and associate editor of the New Statesman and Nation, wrote in the Sunday Pictorial today that Truman's statement meant that the Americans had "declared political war on the USSR."

From the start, Russia has never accepted the UNO's work. "She tried to make herself safe by extending her bloc. Now America has said she will do the same. UNO for the time being is a broken record."

Peace Group
Mr. Crossman said it was time to decide whether they accepted Truman's lead and join in the political war against Communism or we try to keep out of the struggle and remain ready to talk sense and do business with both sides.

He declared that if Britain joined the United States in the political war against the Communists, she might hope for a further loan "to keep us from going Communist."

"We should set our face against accepting another loan," he counselled. "We should try to pay our way even if it means pulling in our belts still tighter for five years and carrying a socialization long way further."

"We should break off all staff conversations with the Americans on the basis of the Anglo-French alliance, try to build up a group of European nations—neither anti-American nor anti-Russian—which can act as peace makers between contending parties and so ultimately create this one world which UNO can work."

Hour of Decision
The pro-Labour Sunday newspaper Reynolds News said that United States policies were "mischievous, selfish, and if continued, will endanger prospects of enduring peace."

"As British Socialists, we are nearing the hour of decision," it declared. "It is clear beyond any shadow of doubt that those who are determined to go to any lengths to open up the world as a vast colonial area for American capitalism..."

"Our policy should be friendship with America to the limits that are possible without compromising our freedom and our desire to secure her independence and economic partnership with other Socialist countries of Europe."

The Sunday Pictorial's political correspondent, Reynolds News foreign editor and the People's Editorial writer said America's desire to secure her independence and economic partnership with other Socialist countries of Europe.

Through Paul won in straight sets Lee Wal-long put up a fairly good game and in the second set some interesting tennis was seen.

The following were yesterday's results: D. Segalen beat O. M. Rumjahn 6-3, 6-3. Paul won in straight sets Lee Wal-long put up a fairly good game and in the second set some interesting tennis was seen.

Hong Kong Referees Resign

The Hong Kong Football Association received an unpleasant surprise on Friday when four leading First Division referees requested to be taken off the active list. Two of the referees had been appointed to important games over the week-end.

A collision between a S.D. truck and a tricycle outside the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Des Voeux Road Central at about 2 p.m. yesterday resulted in the driver of the tricycle receiving serious injuries and the badly passengers a severe shaking up. The injured tricycle driver was taken to hospital.

The action of the referees had been prompted partly by the ungentlemanly behaviour of spectators. Servicing and Chinese alike at night games and because they feel that insufficient protection and co-operation is given them by the Association, Clubs and players.

Their action in requesting to be taken off the active list followed the Memorial Cup final on Thursday when the referee and linesmen were obliged to make their own way to the dressing room amidst a hostile crowd.

They feel strongly that the risk of any personal injury is not worth officiating at games. They know that they are competent enough to deal with rough play on the field and that all cases of reported misconduct are fairly dealt with by the Association.

As soon as better protection and more co-operation from the parties concerned can be assured the referees are prepared to officiate.

Several referees appointed at weekend games did not turn up and it was at first thought that these had followed the example of the four.

Enquiries yesterday revealed that the Association will lose the services, temporarily only, it is hoped of only four referees. All the others who did not turn up had good reasons.

Though the Association may not be able to find referees of the same quality and experience as those who have "resigned," sufficient officials will be found and soccer will go on as usual till the end of the season.

In Brief
For stealing clothing, valued at \$150, from the residence of Mrs. Dekker, 9 Robinson Road, ground floor, on Saturday, Law Kwong, 18, was sentenced to two months' hard labour and recommended for banishment by Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday.

Charged with possession of 42 cinema tickets for sale outside the Queen's Theatre on Saturday night, Chen Cheuk, 24, hawker, was fined \$250, or one month's hard labour, and recommended for banishment by Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday.

Pleading guilty to bringing 157 letters into Hong Kong other than through the Post Office, Leung So, 33, was fined \$200, or four weeks' hard labour, by Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday.

For throwing a piece of stone at EU-12, Antonio Silva, who was on duty at the Navy Football ground Sunday afternoon, Li He, 25, was sentenced to one month's hard labour by Mr. Sheldon, K.C., at Central yesterday.

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British Reds Take Cue From Moscow

London, Mar. 16. An allegation that President Truman's statement on military and financial aid to Greece and Turkey was part of the drive to "dominate India" was made in a statement today by the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party.

The statement described President Truman's statements as "a challenge to the democratic forces of the world which, unless it was fought and defeated, would be a prelude to intervention in every country for the aggressive aims of American world domination."

The Communist statement alleged that "this latest act of American Big Business would have been inconceivable had it not been for the British occupation of Greece and the systematic encouragement of reaction in every country in Europe."

"President Truman's proposal is aimed to further undermine Britain, strengthen Mr. Churchill and the Conservative forces against the Labour Government, increase British dependence on the United States and tighten America's grip on the Mediterranean as part of the drive to dominate India, as the rising national movement forces British imperialism to grant further concessions to the demand for independence."

Stating that any further development of the Anglo-United States bloc with Britain as a junior partner can only spell disaster for the British people, the Communist Party called on every section of the labour movement to demand the withdrawal of British troops from Greece and the speeding up of negotiations for strengthening and extension of the Anglo-Soviet treaty.

Another protest against President Truman's policy was made when the National Action Committee of the Shop Stewards' National Council meeting in London today urged the Labour Government to repudiate the United States President's policy in relation to Greece and Turkey on the ground that it was a "long step towards a world war, bypassed the United Nations Organisation and was designed to support reaction throughout the world."—Reuter.

Extension Of Football Season
London, Mar. 16. A joint meeting of Football Association and Football League officials in London today decided on extension of the English football season to June 14 to enable the completion of League and Cup competitions.

Today's decision must be ratified by the Football Association Council at its next meeting on April 11, but no opposition is expected. In accordance with Government wishes no mid-week matches will be permitted except on statutory holidays within that period.

The international and inter-league programme are to be carried through as arranged, except that the match between England and France will be played at Highbury on Saturday, May 7, instead of Wednesday, May 7.

Players' contracts will be renewed on the playing season scale throughout the extension. Next season's arrangements have yet to be discussed, though officials who attended the Home Office conference a few days ago pointed out that the necessity for cutting out mid-week sport may continue next winter, and plans would be made accordingly.

Mr. W. C. Cuff, President of the Football League, said after the meeting: "The decision to extend the season will safeguard the competitive element of the game and at the same time meet the wishes of the Government."—Reuter.

Weddings Lo - Ho
Two well known Chinese families were united yesterday when Mr. Lo Wan-shui, eldest son of Mr. Lo Ming-nung, J. P., manager of Man Hing, and Miss Lo was married to Miss Ho Luk-wan, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ho Lin-kwai, at the Registry before Mr. J. M. Hall.

The Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau was one of the witnesses.

A banquet was held at the Kowloon Hotel where a large number of friends and relatives gathered. The Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau, an old friend of both families, proposed the toast to the happy couple.

A banquet will be held at the Kowloon Hotel this evening at 7 p.m. Both the bride and bridegroom were educated in Hong Kong. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Lo was an undergraduate at Hong Kong University, studying medicine.

Later a reception was being given shortly to continue the studies.

Marriott-Harris
Miss Phyllis Harris and Mr. Sgt. Maurice Marriott were married yesterday in the Rosary Church.

Miss Harris looked charming in a dress of white lace, with full veiling and a coronet of orange blossoms; she carried a bouquet of white carnations. Attending the bride were the Misses Patricia and Helen Ribeiro. Mr. W. D. Webb gave the bride away. W. O. R. Nelson acted as best man and Master and Miss Drew were page boy and flower girl.

The reception was held at the bride's home, 16 Granville Road, Kowloon.

WEDDINGS TO COME
The forthcoming weddings are announced: Richard Corbett, Shipping Assistant, Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., to Martha Ellen Harrold, 7468, North Shore Road, Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A. Hugo Correll, Vice-Chairman, 680 Nathan Road, and Miss Irma Harris, 7468, North Shore Road, Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A. 1/6, 6/2, 4/2.—Reuter.

CHESS TOURNAMENT
The annual round of the tournament for the championship of the Kowloon Chess Club is in progress. The first round was played yesterday.